3 | 4

# VISION IAS

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05 SEP 2019

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Radhika Gupta | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 340797 |
| Center | ORN | Date | 5th sept 19 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art in India varies from Music to painting, dance etc. It also varies from simple & immature to abstract notions in it.

Worli painting -

↳ It is mainly found in Tribes of Maharashtra

↳ colours used are made from Natural resources (↳

↳ Animal figures, humans, scenes from ~~ha~~ daily life are made

↳ brushes too are made from Natural resources

↳ use of bright colours

↳ Base is of Mud (Geru)

↳ These paintings have religious significance & is related to festivals of tribes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Gond painiting -

- Tribes of central India
- Generally painted on walls.
- These painting derive their ideas from Nature.
- shows strong relationship of tribes with Nature.
- use of bright colours
- Has religious significance

The Tribal art shows the enthusiasm & creative energy of tribals and is therefore associated to their craftmanship. Nowadays, due to globalisation these paintings are finding a global presence through e commerce sites.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Cornwallis as a Governor general introduced key reforms in field of police, judiciary & legal administration. His reforms in judicial sphere came to be known as Cornwallis code.

Achievements of Cornwallis code →

i) Established the ground for sovereignty of law.

ii) Deprived the collector of his judicial functions thereby seperating administrative and judicial functions.

iii) set up different courts & appeal mechanism for civil and criminal offences.

iv) Brought all subjects under the law jurisdiction.

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v) set up Munsiff court, sadar diwani adalat, district court.

Exclusion of Indians -

i) This was deliberate because there was a presumption of notion of corruptablity of Indians.

ii) They wanted the higher posts to be manned by Britishers in order to set stage for further consolidation.

Though cornwallis led to various reforms that still are carried in India, it had its own elements of Propoganda which can be seen in form of exclusion of Indians.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

After the sudden withdrawl of NCM in 1922 in the wake of Chauri chaura incident, a stage was set for revolutionary & extremist ideology to get ground in Indian freedom struggle.

Course of revolutionary Movement : 1920 to 1930

i) Formation of Hindustan republican Army (HRA) - (1924)

HRA was formed to organised revolutionary activities.

ii) Kakori Robbery Case → Train robbery for arms supply

iii) Hindustan socialist Republican Army (1928) - HRA inspired by socialist ideology.

iv) Chittagong Armory raid (1930's) → organised by Surya Sen. Many women participated in this raid (Bina Das)

v) secret societies: eg: Anushilan Samiti

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Contribution of Bhagat singh

i) formation of HRA

ii) Punjab Naujavan sabha → He had a big role in formation of it.

iii) He was consciously secular.

iv) He and Battukeshwar Dutta threw 'Harmless Bomb' in central legislative assembly 'to make the deaf hear' and spread message to common masses.

v) Assasination of Saunders – saunders was associated with lathi charge that took life of Lala Lajpat Rai.

vi) Though revolutionary ideology virtually faded after 1930's but they contributed immensly in arousing masses, instilling energy in Indian freedom struggle.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

In the aftermath of Worldwar -II (WWII), the European nations were in great deluge. Marshall plan was announced by USA to help rebuild the European nations from the ravages of WWII.

Marshall plan & its achievements -

i) Helped rebuild the industries of Great Britain, France, Germany.

ii) Accelerated growth & thereby saved their economy from collapsing.

iii) Prevented a situation like that arose initially due to failure of Treaty of Varsilles.

iv) Lifted people out of poverty, hunger etc.

v) Decade next to WWII saw unprecedented growth in western European nations.

vi) Brought prosperity & saving Humanitarian Crisis.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To counter Marshall plan, USSR announced Molotov plan. This was for eastern European countries which were more politico-economically aligned to USSR.

As a factor of creation of two Europes -

i) The two simultaneous plans led to a tussle between capitalism & communalism

ii) Exacerbated the conditions for cold war.

iii) Growth rate was different in two block which led to further differentiation.

USA announced the plan to mainly contain communist sentiments which caught popularity post WW II due to its romanticised appeal. But equally true is the fact that Marshall plan was very successful in rebuilding western Europe & saving Humanitarian crisis.

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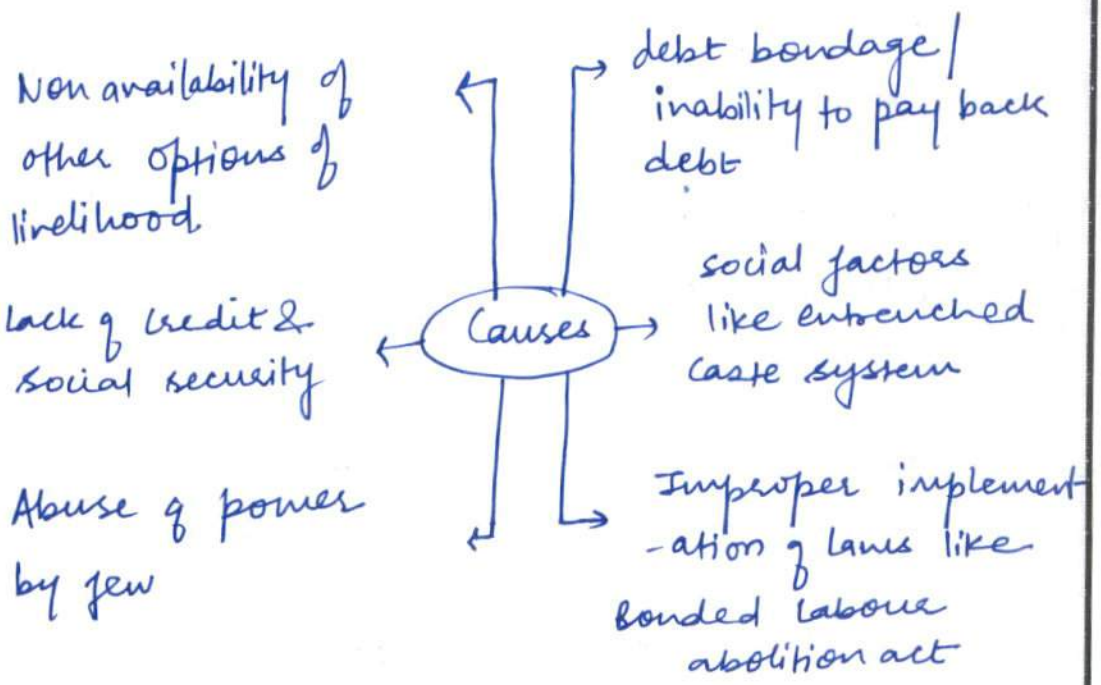
5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded labour / Neo slavery means forceful bondage of people for generations due to economic, social or other pervasive factors.

Causes behind existence of Bonded Labour -




Steps taken for ~~cor~~ eradicating bonded labour →

i) Art 23 → prohibits any form of bonded labour

ii) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act

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Steps that should be taken -

i) strict implementation of legal laws on ground.

ii) Data needs to be collected to find out actual position of bonded labour on ground.

iii) Alternate avenues through rehabilitation need to be provided to bonded labourers.

iv) Access to credit & extending social security scheme.

v) Roping in NGO's to complement & supplement government efforts.

Our constitution guarantees protection from bonded labour (Art 23). It needs efforts to see this happen in letter & spirit. Our demographic potential is paying a huge cost due to this menace.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Drug abuse today has engulfed wide parts of country. states like punjab, North East and some parts of south are worst affected.

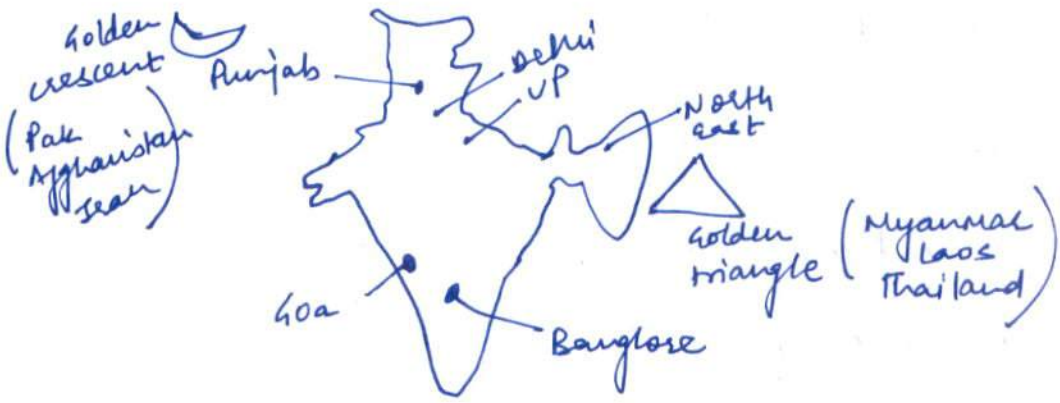



fig: Hotspots of Drug Abuse

Factor: Initiation & continuation –

i) Presence of Golden triangle & Golden crescent in close proximity (Geographical factor)

ii) Vulnerability of youth →

↳ Poverty & unemployment → Leads to frustration & drug abuse

↳ culture of trial out of peer pressure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ easy availability of drug due to widespread network

↳ lack of strict check on part of administration → ↑↑ vulnerability further

iii) Taboo associated to drug addicts
↳ doesnt allow them the reintegration in society even if they want to.

Steps that can be taken -

i) Proper set up of rehabilitation centres
ii) strict check on cross border flow of drugs
iii) Awareness generation in society related to taboo & seeking support
iv) schools, collages → frequent campaigns to show the harmful effects of drug abuse
v) Roping in NGO's to deal with it.
vi) Providing alternate skills to youth affected to keep them occupied & motivated.

Drug abuse is destroying our future
It needs to be dealt with in a Multipronged approach involving all stakeholders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalization is a phenomena that has connected the world. factors like Internet, migration etc have reinforced to its cause.

Globalisation's effect on culture can be mainly seen in terms of a sort of amalgamation of different cultures (hybridization) and also rise of regional cultures as an antithesis to it.

Impact on Culture

i) Festivals like New year, Christmas, friendship day, Valentine's day → Now celebrated.

ii) Rise in Individualistic tendencies → leading to increase in ~~joint~~ Nuclear family & also functional joint family.

iii) Local cuisine, food habits changed. (McDonaldisation)

iv) Dressing habits have changed - fusion of Indo western.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

v) Diwali getting celebrated in US.

vi) Language : Rise in use of English language & other regional languages are disappearing.

vii) There is also rise in regionalistic tendencies as an opposing force

viii) corporate culture : that is inducing dual personality in individual.

(Eg: Person follows different culture in office & different in his family)

→ Creats a psychological pressure of conformity.

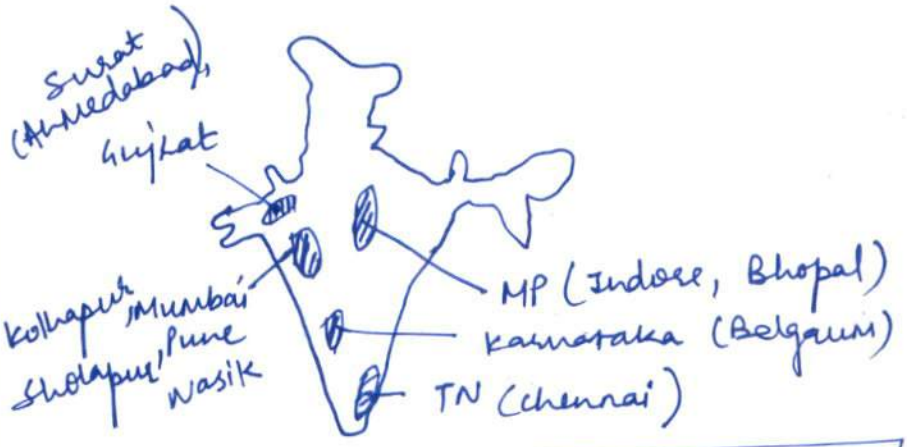
Globalisation has both positive & negetive effects on culture. At ~~the~~ one side there is beautiful amalgamation leading to cultural tolerance & on other side there is opposition to its undue ~~inference~~ interference.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

cotton textile industry currently accounts for around 4% of our GDP. ~~It has~~




Distribution of cotton textile

factors responsible for localisation of Ahmadabad Pune-Mumbai →

i) Availability of raw material → The soil of Peninsular India is black cotton soil which is suitable for cotton cultivation.

ii) weather favourable → The weather of this region is humid → apt for cotton cultivation.

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III) Connectivity (Modes of transport) → This region has descent road connectivity to other parts of the country.

IV) Proximity to Ports → Ports of Mumbai & Gujrat for exporting finished goods & importing required machinery.

V) Availability of Market → Many Metrocities are present nearby → ready Made Market access.

VI) Capital Availability → These regions being metropolitan have sufficient capital availability for the industry.

VII) Availability of cheap labour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Greenhouse gas(GHG) has taken a toll on almost all ecosystems. According to a recent IPCC report titled 'SR1.5' the impact of rise of 1.5°C & 2°C on coastal & Marine ecosystem is tremendous.

Impact –

i) GHG emissions ↑↑ ⇒ sea surface temperature increases

ii) Deoxygenation of sea water

iii) Increased frequency of floods and droughts have affected the ecosystem.

iv) Expansion of Dead water zone and rise of Algal bloom and Jelly fish bloom.

v) Coral reefs (Rainforest of oceans) affected most.

| (IPCC report | 1.5° rise | 2° rise |
|---|---|---|
| | 70% destruction | 99% of destruction) |

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

vi) Biodiversity is depleting not just near surface but also in deep oceans.

Measure ◄ –

i) Adherance to Intended Nationally determined contributions envisaged in Paris climate agreement.

ii) Legal Measures like Coastal regulation zone 2019 notifications to control developmental activities.

iii) International collaboration are needed.

iv) Shifting to renewable sources of energy (International solar alliance)

v) ~~Approach~~ Ramsar convention.

Coastal & Marine ecosystems are very vital not just for environment but also for humans living in coastal areas. Their protection is the need of the hour. This would also ensure adherance to SDG - 15 & 16. (life below water & life above water)

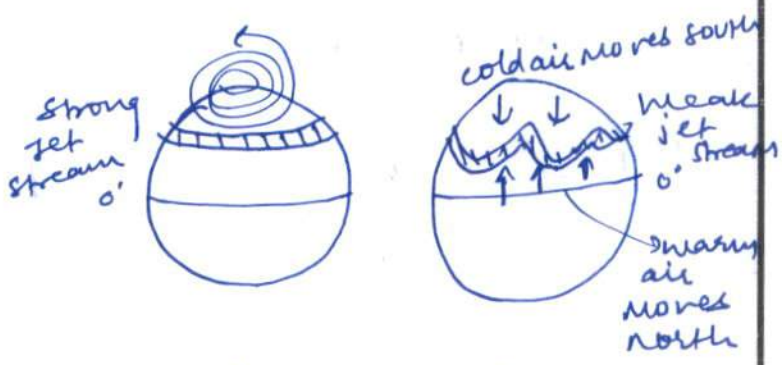
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar vortex is a mass of cold air that is flowing between subpolar & polar region. In the north its direction is anticlockwise and in south it is clockwise

The jet stream (subtropical) that flows from west to east




phenomena of Polar vortex

in upper troposphere traps the cold air of polar region in the form of vortex.

when this jet stream weakens it motion becomes wobbling and results in shifting of cold air parcels from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

North to as far south as florida leading to sub zero temperatures.

Weakening of Jet steam → due to

1) Increasing temperature of subtropical region due to global warming.

This leads to decreased ΔT between subtropical ~~subt~~ subpolar.

$$\boxed{GHG\uparrow \Rightarrow \Delta T \text{ between subtropical \& subpolar} \downarrow \Rightarrow \text{Jet stream weakens}}$$

This is the reason for recently observed polar vortex phenomena in florida.'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

In medieval Indian literature there was rise of devotional poetry in the form of Bhakti & sufi movements. Both the movements in the form of proponents and their instant connect to people led to its impact on almost all major languages of India.

Examples –

i) Mirabai, Surdas, Tulsidas, Kabir → wrote in Hindi.
(Tulsidas – Ramcharitmanas
Mirabai – Bhajans)

ii) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu → Bengali Poet extended ~~sw~~ Bhakti movement to parts of Bengal.

iii)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Montagu chelmsford reforms brought about the Government of India act of 1919 which was done to satisfy Indian demands in the wake of world war I & Home rule Movement.

Changes introduced by GOI Act 1919 –

i) Laid the foundation for responsible government for the first time.

ii) Communal electorate : Extended to Anglo Indian, Europeans, Sikhs.

iii) Dyarchy → at the provincial level which envisaged reserved & transferred list.

Reserved list → by Governor & his council

transferred list → by elected legislators

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IV) Bicameralism → similar to upper & lower house.

V) Budget was divided into central & provincial budget for the first time

VI) secretary of state for India → Paid out of British exchequer.

VII) Indians to be inducted in Governor's council.

Historical Landmark: Indian freedom struggle

i) There was growing demand for Home rule which was not satisfied by this reform.

ii) Immidiate repression in form of Jalianala Bagh Massacre led to rise in sentiments among general public

iii) This led to historic ~~Non~~ Non Cooperation movement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) Simon commission that ~~to~~ was made to look into progress of these reforms furthered the Nationalistic sentiments as it was an all white commission.

v) This laid foundation for GoI Act 1935 and later on Indian constitution.

Thus though GoI Act 1919 tried to establishe the notion of responsible government but it failed to satisfy the Nationalistic sentiments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The Britishes rule in India for 2 centuries involved various factors which helped them consolidate a formidable empire in India.

factors: from 1757 to 1856

i) Battle of Plassey 1757 → This led to their hold over resource rich Bengal.

ii) Defeat of French rivalry - in Battle of Wandiwash because of their access to Bengal & its resources.

iii) Defeat of Dutch & thereby eliminating all foreign rivals.

iv) Anglo Maratha wars → 4 wars led to virtually collapsing of the most powerful empire of that time & thereby sitting

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

stage for consolidation.

v) They pitted Marathas against each other & used their internal feud.

vi) Anglo Mysore war → In 4th Anglo Mysore war Tipu sultan was defeated.

vii) Battle of Buxar (1763) → which later led to treaty of Allahbad & policy of Buffer state as a guard against possible intrusion from west.

viii) Powerful Military prowess, Naval supremacy Regular standing army, support from British govt etc.

ix) policy of subsidiary alliance →
Wellesly's policy led to take over many states through this scheme.
It included positioning of British person

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in Native rulers court, surrending their foreign relations & maintenance for British army in strategic locations like Capital city. (Strategic & Economic advantages)

X) Policy of Maladministration → Awadh

XI) Anglo sikh wars → wiping out punjab rulers.

XII) Dalhousie's policy for direct Expansion.

All these factors involved an element of propoganda on part of British empire & helped them consolidate a formidable empire.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

In the 1980's there was a civil war going on in srilanka. Intrusion of ~~Ia~~ refugees in TamilNadu led to India's intervention & resulted in signing of Rajiv Gandhi Jaywardhane Accord of 1987

circumstances responsible for it

There was heavy repression on Jafna Province around that time. This was peticularly due to presence of LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam) who demanded seperate state for themselves.

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This repression led to their exodus from Jafna & caused refugee crisis in state of Tamil Nadu. This necessiated India's intervention in the matter because domestic sentiments too were in favour of doing something for the Tamils.

Provisions: Indo srilanka Peace Accord –

i) The North & East province would be put to referendum.

ii) Emergency to be lifted in 1987.

iii) Sinhalese & Tamil → To be give status of recognised language

iv) Devolution of substancial powers to the N-E province. Matters like land, Police, health, Education to be given legislative rights.

v) Prisoners of war to be ~~left~~ released on general amnesty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This resulted in Placement of IPKF in srilanka.

Critical assessment → +ve

i) Domestic sentiments were fulfilled.

ii) Indo srilanka issue resolved without external intervention.

iii) Led to 13th Constitution amendment in srilanka

-ve

i) IPKF led to placing of around 1lakh soldiers on small island territory.
This caused -ve perception towards India.
It was termed as a "thankless venture" and "army of occupation" hated alike by Tamil & sihalese.

ii) Led to Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi.

iii) Loss of lives → around 1200 soldiers died & >2000 injured.

iv) Huge cost to exchequer → economical cost of intervention.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to census 2010-11 the urban population stands at around 31% of total population. It is expected to add another 250 Mn by 2030.

As India becomes increasingly urban, the number of urban poor is also rising.

Various challenges faced by urban poor -

i) They migrate from rural areas in search of jobs. ⇒ forced to live in slums in periphery of urban areas.

ii) lack of sanitation, basic hygiene
lack of health facilities
social security is lacking.
access to education is lacking,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii) They are displaced without proper rehabilitation for infrastructure projects.

iv) Not-paid Minimum wages.

v) Gender Bias → Present even here. women are at the bottom of receiving end.

vi) Poor Governance along with pressure on local government due to rising population pressure on limited resources.

vii) suffer at the hands of local people due to their own insecurities.

These are some of the issues faced by urban poor. The Government has taken certain initiatives to address these challenges.

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Initiatives -

i) Housing for All by 2022 (PM Awas Yojna)
ii) Swachh Bharat Mission - sanitation
iii) Ayushman Bharat → social protection

Way forward -

i) The definition of urban area is flawed. It needs to be recaliberated according to contemporary needs.
ii) focus on surban areas & their proper demarcation.
iii) working on push & factors of rural areas to decongest urban areas.
iv) Roping in private players to provide for Infra needs.

India's population is shifting from rural to urban. Proper Managment & urban governance is the need of the hour

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Women for long have been suffering for basic rights at the hands of society, its norms & cultural traditions.

Violation of women's sexual & reproductive health Vis a Vis societal values responsible for it

i) Every year around 200 MN women dont recieve proper access to sanitary Napkins & Menstrual hygiene.

ii) Early ~~child~~ Marriage & repeated Pregnancy leads to health issues, Denial of sexual right & reproductive health.

iii) Son Meta preference → If girl child is born the mother receives very less care & nutritional post Natal care.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IV) Women's choice over sexual intercourse is minimal. She's generally not allowed to deny it. (Patriarchal effect)

V) During Menstruation they are made to live secluded & often in unhygenic & insanitary conditions.
(eg: Gaokor practice)

VI) Very little room for family planning choice. It is decided by societal norms and familial needs.

VII) very little or no access to contraception.
Societal values of Patriarchy, inferior status of women, financial dependence over other members leads to violation of women's sexual & reproductive health rights.

VIII) The taboo around conversations related to sex and menstruation leads to very little information about it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and in turn they land up ~~ha~~ suffering from infections.

VIII) Female genital Mutilation + In dawdi Bohra sect community → a religious practice.

IX) Practice of Vasectomy more frequent than Tubectomy.

All these issues find their ingrained nature in societal values which for centuries have violated women's rights.

There is a need to change this.

Govt's efforts →

i) Access to sanitary Napkins.!
ii) ASHA workers, ANM workers
iii) family planning initiatives.
iv) Measures to empower women.

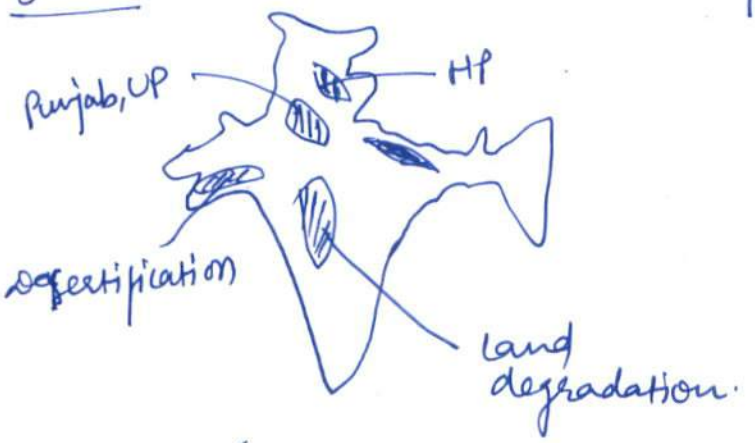
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

**(250 words) 15**

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land degradation neutrality (LDN) was defined by UNCCD as the amount of land degraded equal to reclamation such that net degradation is either zero or land is increasing.




[Land degradation hotspots]

Significance of Land Degradation Neutrality

i) Ensuring food security → Land is vital for agriculture productions & hence food security. Around 47% of our population depends on agriculture

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hence LDN becomes all the more imp.

ii) Preventing deforestation & hence soil quality :- It ensures soil quality & Prevents soil erosion

iii) In coastal regions → Mangroves are vital as first blockade to Natural disasters.

iv) livelihood of people dependent on forest & its produce → will be ensured.

v) GHG emissions would be checked & in turn India's INDC commitments.

steps in this direction —

i) widespread afforestation

ii) using CAMPA fund appropriately

iii) using organic farming methods.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iv) Growing proper crops according to soil health & other resource availability

v) sustainable shifting cultivation practices.

vi) Balance between developmental activities & forest resources.

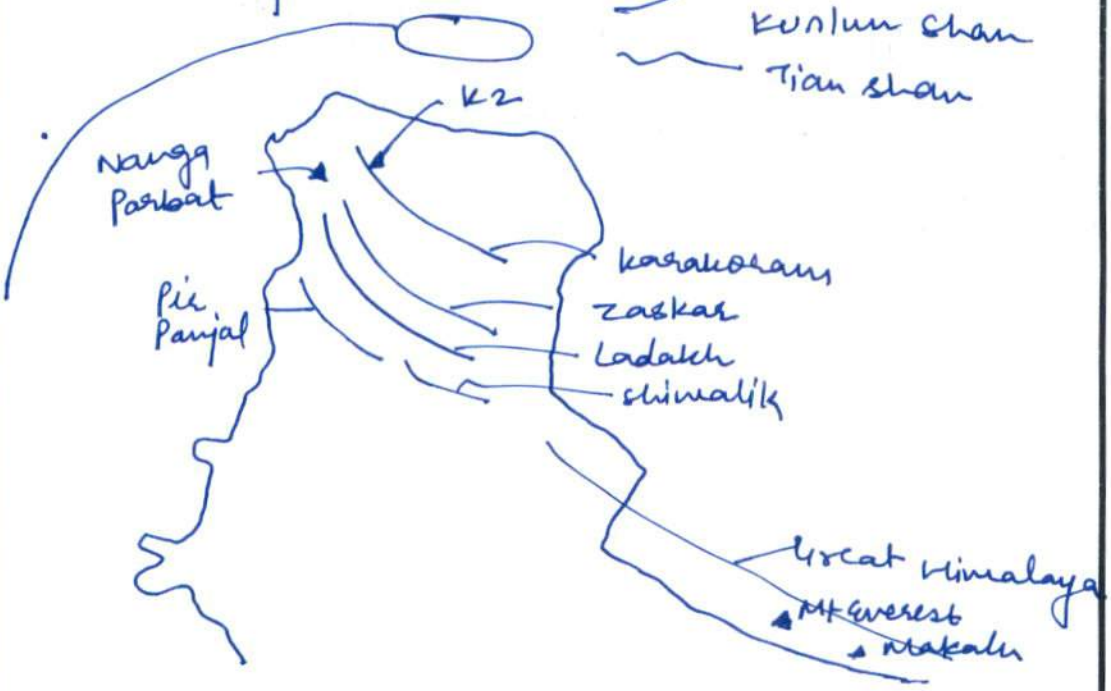
LDN as a concept is very vital for a country like India whose population is rising & so its needs of food security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

According to a recent report by ICIMOD titled 'Hindukush Himalayan Assessment report' the region is seeing exponential melting.




Hindukush Himalayas

Geographical importance

i) Called as Third pole - Have ice sheets

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and cores which influence global & local climate

ii) source of 10 Asian rivers → Ganga, Brahmputra, Amudarya, Indus etc.

iii) Affect on Indian Monsoon → Trap tropical jet stream.

iv) Many highest peaks of world are in this region.

v) Geographic study for understanding tectonic phenomena.

Economic

i) Tourism potential →

ii) Livelihood of locals living in hilly regions

iii) Hydelectric potential due to presence of rivers.

iv) forest produce → timber.

Changing critical geographical features —

i) Increasing No. of Glacial lakes.

ii) Melting of ice at high rates.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IPCC Report at 1.5°c temp ↑ ⇒ 1/3rd ice melt
2°c temp ↑ ⇒ 1/2 of ice "
3-4°c temp ↑ ⇒ 2/3rd of ice melt

iii) Melting of ice sheets → bare open surface of rocks.

Consequences →

i) ↑↑ frequency of landslides
ii) weather Anomaly
iii) erratic Monsoon patterns
iv) Biodiversity losses
v) shift in tectonic plates due to release of pressure of ice sheets.

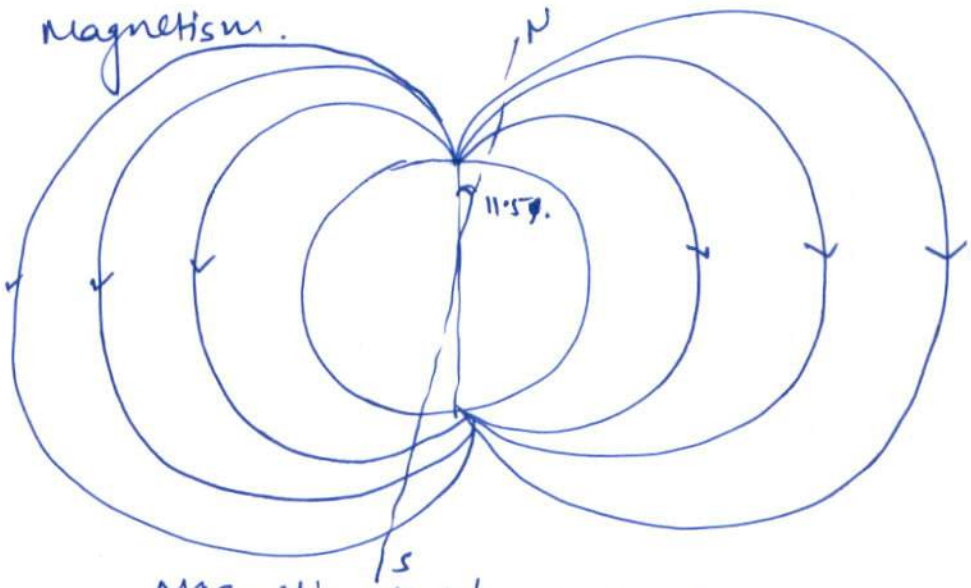
The third pole is showing anomalies due to climate change. It is high time we coordinate & collaborate to save it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**19.** What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's Magnetism is explained on the basis of Dynamo theory which says that presence of molten magma in earth's outer core and its convection results in earth's magnetism.




Magnetic field of earth

Earth's Magnetic North-South pole is little offset (11.5°) from N-S pole of earth.

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Factors behind its variations –

i) Solar flare → The solar flare and resultant charged particles from sun change the magnetic properties.

ii) Sunspot cycle → Every 11th year Sun's activity changes.

Recently a phenomena of shifting of earth's magnetic field (N-S pole) was observed to occure at rate faster than usual.

other factor can be –

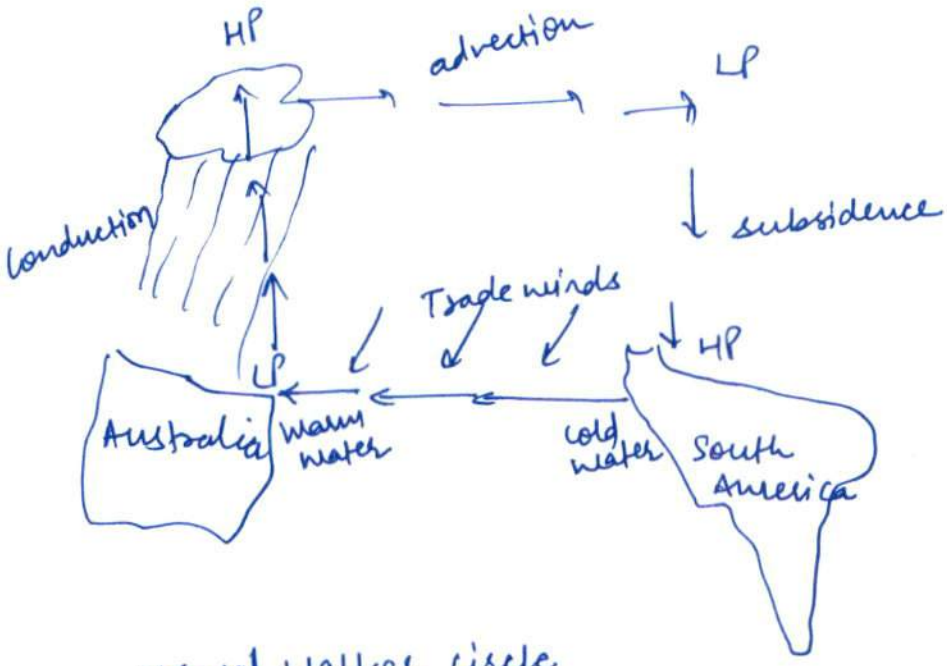
iii) Volcanic activity → releasing magma material.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**20.** Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.
**(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।




Normal Walker circle

Easterlies (Trade winds) lead to flow of warm ocean surface water towards the Australian coast.

The warm water → makes the surrounding air warm → rise of air parcel in atmosphere and condensation.

On south American coast there is cold water presence → leads to HP creation

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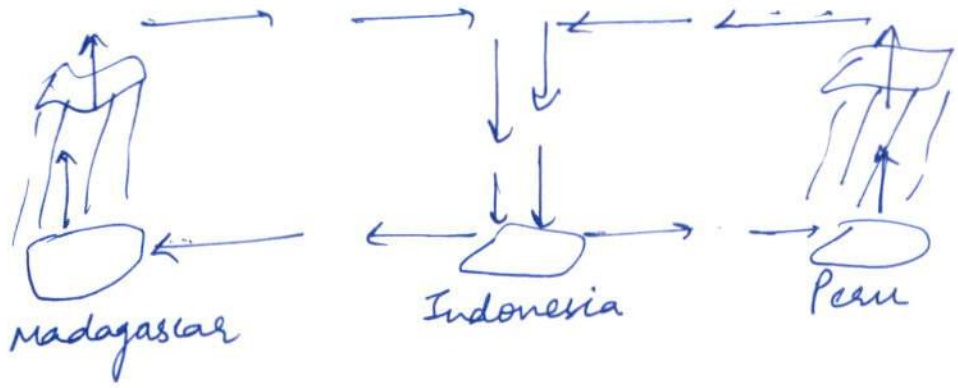
and a cycle is created ~~what~~ as shown in figure. This is called walker circulation

**Influence on Indian Monsoon** –

① EINNO → ~~strong~~ weak trade winds leading to reversal of walker circle




EINNO

→ Result: Indian Monsoon has -ve impact due to EINNO.

② LANINA → strengthening of easterlies leading to strengthening of Indian Monsoon

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Result: strengthening of walker circle & Hence Indian Monsoons.

172

# VISION IAS

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VISION IAS 02 SEP 2019 NO. 03

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1436)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | Radhika Gupta | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English | Registration Number | 340797 |
| Center | ORN | Date | 31 Aug-19 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Arctic region is of ecological & geopolitical significance due to reasons such as climate change, Global warming, presence of minerals etc.

Importance of Arctic region –

↳ Has resources like Mineral, hydrocarbon etc.

↳ Trade route related potential

↳ environmental related potential in research

India's long term interest →

i) Energy security → As India's population grows, its demand for energy security will also grow. for its energy needs, India needs to have a stake in institutions dealing with Arctic region.

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2) climate related research → With growing global warming, changing sea level, the region of Arctic becomes important. This is so because it also affects local & global ~~weater~~ weather. Doing research thus becomes imperative.

3) economic interest → opening of land routes to countries sharing border with Arctic circle.

India in 2008 opened Himadri, a research centre in Arctic region. The region becomes prominent keeping in mind recent geoeconomic & geopolitical landscape, thereby providing opportunities in furthering India's interest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the challenges that India may face in the eventuality of withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. What options does India have to safeguard its interests in the context of the changing situation? **(150 words) 10**

अफगानिस्तान से अमेरिकी सैनिकों की वापसी की स्थिति में भारत के समक्ष आ सकने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। परिवर्तित होती परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में भारत के पास अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए कौन-से विकल्प हैं?

USA recently announced withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. This significant move poses both challenges & ~~options~~ opportunities for India to frame its future policies towards Afghanistan.

Challenges →

i) Resurgence of Taliban → It is anticipated that with withdrawal of troops, Taliban might resurge, posing a threat to establishment of democracy.

ii) Regional Instability → Taliban's influence can also cause regional instability & thereby giving leeway to Haqqani Networks.

iii) Pakistan's position in equation → With current scenario, the importance of Pakistan has become more in U.S.'s foreign policy. Pakistan being a neighbour, exacerbates the problem further.

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iv) TAPI Pipeline → Implementation of this project is also in doldrums due to present scene

v) Humanitarian crisis → There might be exodus from Afghanistan causing humanitarian crisis in neighbouring countries like India.

India's options —

i) Placing its troops as it did in case of Srilanka- but this is highly unlikely as Srilankan gesture was termed as "thankless gesture".

ii) Supporting Afghan's Militarily → By developing their military capacity. Eg: Bilateral Exercises

iii) Assistence in building social capital in the region.

The position of India as "Afghan initiated, Afghan Led" peace process is what is needed.. with hurting the internal sovereignty, India needs to make sure that region remains stable too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The BRICS as a grouping seems to have internal contradictions, which makes it difficult for it to emerge as an effective forum in a dynamic multi-polar international order. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक समूह के रूप में ब्रिक्स (BRICS) में आंतरिक विरोधाभास विद्यमान प्रतीत होते हैं, जो गतिशील बहु-ध्रुवीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था में इसके एक प्रभावी मंच के रूप में उभरने को कठिन बनाता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS as an acronym stands for Brazil, china, India, Russia & South Africa - 5 emerging economies of world.

BRICS as an effective forum →

i) Establishment of New Development Bank - has challenged the hegemonic stature associated with Brettonwood twins.

ii) Countering the hegemony of countries like US.

iii) equal voting rights to its members

iv) consensus on issues of climate change, IMF reforms ~~UNSC Req~~ etc.

Though BRICS has seen collaboration on various converging aspects but it has its own internal contradictions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Internal contradictions in Multipolar world -

i) Both India & china aspire to become regional powers.

ii) As all are emerging economies, they compete with each other in other third world economies.

iii) Both china & Russia are UNSC Members. china has blocked designating Masood Azhar as global terrorist for over 2 decades. [issues in respect of strategic importance]

iv) Some are democracies some are not. (china, Russia - Not) (Rest-3 democracies)

Despite Internal contradictions, BRICS offers huge potential in Multipolar world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite India having immense soft power potential, it alone will not be sufficient to achieve India's foreign policy objectives. Examine.

**(150 words) 10**

भारत के पास अत्यधिक मृदु शक्ति (सॉफ्ट पॉवर) क्षमता होने के बावजूद, केवल यह भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's foreign policy has always laid huge emphasis on soft power. India as a Multicultural, Multiethnic country has tried to capitalize over its diversity.

Soft power potential -

i) Signing of Civil Nuclear Deal → The HYDE Act signed between India & US was very much because of efforts of Jewish lobby in U.S.A.

ii) Designation of Masood Azhar despite china's reluctance is an examples of India's soft power.

iii) International Yoga day declared by UN

iv) Emphasis on cultural, historical ties with countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, ~~Tibet~~, Nepal, Bhutan etc has been extremely successful

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Insufficiency of soft power →

i) Rising chequebook diplomacy of china in the region where it has used its deep pockets in terms of BRI, string of Pearls etc. This strategic challenged can only be reduced through soft power but not eliminated.

ii) Hostile neighbours → china & Pakistan & growing issues of terrorism, drug trafficking in J&K, Punjab, North East. These need hard & coercive tactics along with soft Power.

iii) Soft power though is sustainable but needs time to establish.

iv) Growing Militarization of IOR → Demands India to look for ways to employ hard power to counter it.

Every Nation is guided by its own National interest. In current scenario both the soft power as well as hard power are important as the former is sustainable & latter yields obidience.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Highlighting the role of space technology in border management, enumerate the steps taken so far in this regard. (150 words) 10

सीमा प्रबंधन में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में अब तक उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India shared a long border with 7 countries. This is coupled with India's different topographical situation along its borders. Space technology there offers immense potential.

Role of space technology -

i) Communication satellites → can provide data & connectivity in regions where other mode of communication is difficult.

ii) Geostationary satellites → Imaging of border area for infilteration of man, material can be checked.

iii) Hideouts of enemies → In neighbourhood can be located. (eg: Balakot location in retalliation of Pulwama attack)

iv) Improved positioning of troops & Navigation.

v) Better & real time communication between different organs of Armed forces.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken

i) Satellites like GSAT-7, GSAT-7A for exclusive Military activities.

ii) Navigation Satellite → NaVIC (IRNSS) to decrease reliance on GPS.

iii) communication satellites → like CARTOSAT, RISAT for better communication.

iv) Independent Centre under MHA.

Thus using space technology in border Managment in an efficient ~~and~~ Manner offers huge potential. With growing geopolitics and other issues like terrorism, there is a need to use technology in combating these.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Armed forces special powers act (AFSPA) has been in operation for more than 50 years. The ~~prov~~ act is currently operative in 4 NE states and J&K.

some provisions →

i) Gives legal immunity to personnel for their acts done while they're on duty.

ii) can search any house without warrant.

iii) can shoot someone with warning.

Human rights violations such as sexual harrasment, framed abduction and encounter, physical violence etc. have time and again been levelled against the AFSPA in these states.

Varma Committee too called the act as the way to provide immunity to sexual violence offendees.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Still considering some factors stated below it becomes a functional requirement for the army—

i) These areas are geographically different & strategically very significant.

ii) when it comes to National security, it cant be compromised.

iii) Army personnel cant shoot without warning.

iv) Even the army has taken serious steps in cases of such human right violations.

Going forward as suggested by Jeevan Reddy committee, the act does need to be relooked at.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The use of Internet creates both challenges and opportunities in the fight against terrorism. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

आतंकवाद के विरूद्ध लड़ाई में इंटरनेट का उपयोग चुनौतियां और अवसर दोनों सृजित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internet has connected the entire world at just a click of a button. It has offered immense possibilities but has also caused troubles. One such is terrorism through Internet.

Challenges in fight of terrorism →

CHALLENGES

- Recruiting ground for terrorist groups.
- very nuanced way to spread radicalism and fundamentalism by analysing target population.
- offers anonymity
- cyber terrorism → critical infrastructure being attacked.
- can control the attacks remotely.
- terror financing
- Buying Arms & Ammunitions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How internet can be used as a fight against terrorism →

i) Dissemination of Information → through Police & other agencies.

ii) As a tool to collect evidences & trace the source of information spread.

iii) Raising awareness among people.

Though internet has been used in both ways but in future this double edged sword needs to be tackled properly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain the concept of Chandrasekhar Limit and highlight its significance in the field of astronomy. (150 words) 10

चंद्रशेखर सीमा की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Chandrashekhar limit defines the Maximum Mass of a white dwarf star above which it will collapse into neutron star or black hole.

Currently the limit is 1.4 times the Mass of sun. If the Mass ~~is~~ of dwarf star is $< 1.4 \times M_s$, then the dwarf star would remain the same even after its nuclear fuel expires.

If m of star $> 1.4 \times M_s$ then after the exhaustion of its nuclear fuel it might turn into supernova and eventually black hole.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance of limit

① It was believed that every star collapses into black hole at the end of their life but that has been proved wrong by this concept.

② During supernova elements necessary for evolution of life are also released for eg → C, N, Oxygen etc.

③ sheds light on phenomena of supernova & black hole formation.

Thus the limit has helped scientist draw some conclusion about the stars and their ~~life~~ processes after death.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Examining the risk posed by space debris, suggest some measures which can be taken for its mitigation and removal. **(150 words) 10**

अंतरिक्ष में मलबे द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिम का परीक्षण करते हुए, इनके शमन एवं हटाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Space junk has becomes a huge problem in recent decade due to increasing no. of operations in space by the Nations. As the satellites & other space objects come to end of their life, they pose threat to other functional satellites in orbit.

THREATS

- Smaller debris is rotating at very high speeds which is harmful if it strikes the other satellite in orbit
- Might enter the earth's orbit and hit somewhere (eg: Tiangong-1 china)
- Recent ASAT test by India ~~ha~~ and similar other in past has also created debris
- Manned space Mission, other critical satellites responsible for Military, communication might suffer.

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Measures –

i) Passive Methods at the end of life of a mission need to be employed so that satellites can be made Passive

ii) Shifting them to a higher orbit which is often not used in general (Junk orbit)

iii) smaller debris can be brought in earth's gravitation because of which it will be burned in atmosphere.

iv) Capacity building of Missions in Manuvering in case of Possible Encounter

v) Information sharing among Countries to include it while planning missions.

In coming future space debris would pose a huge problem. This needs a serious rethinking.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Discuss the challenges confronting higher self-reliance and indigenisation of defence industry in India. What steps can be taken to accelerate its pace? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रक्षा उद्योग के समक्ष उच्च आत्म-निर्भरता और स्वदेशीकरण से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसकी गति को तीव्र करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India has been one of the largest importer of arms in the world. Along with it India also happens to be one of the largest expenditure making country in the world in defense.

This shows that our indegenous defense industry is not having enough share in defense manufacturing.

Challenges →

i) Lack of technical manpower in defense sector.

ii) Government's expenditure on R&D is very low. (<1% of GDP).

iii) ~~FDI norms are around~~ Dominating stature of DRDO in it.

iv) Lack of handholding & training of startups who are interested in defence manufacturing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

steps taken by government →

i) Liberalised FDI in defense sector → 100% in some cases through government route.

ii) Thrust under start up India.

Way forward. →

i) Government institution like DRDO needs to be coupled with startups for their capacity building & knowledge transfer.

ii) Better incentives to private players for it.

iii) Workshops for training & skilling manpower.

India's geographical location and its neighbours would not let its defense spending go down. Need of the hour is to indegenize the sector for better employment generation & capacity building.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Comment on the role played by the diaspora in India's development process. Also, discuss the challenges in terms of engaging the Indian diaspora and suggest ways to translate these partnerships into benefits.
**(250 words) 15**

भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया में प्रवासी समुदाय (डायस्पोरा) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारतीय प्रवासी समुदाय को आकर्षित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इन साझेदारियों को लाभों में बदलने हेतु तरीके सुझाइए।

Around 30 million strong ~~do~~ Indian diaspora has its presence in more than 140 nations. Over the years it has played a significant role in various spheres

Role of Indian diaspora –

i) Remittences – India according to WB, is the largest receiver of remittences. These remittences help reducing Current Account deficit, building forex reserves and social capital for families receiving these remittences.

ii) Knowledge transfer → The diaspora ~~which~~ is also tremendously helping in knowledge transfer.

iii) Strategic significance → The passing of civil nuclear deal with US.

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iv) Cultural Ambassadors → They help disseminate Indian culture in other countries.

v) Tourism Ambassadors → By spreading culture & thereby curiosity → Promote tourism in India.

vi) Funding & Investments → Through FDI

vii) Role in funding ~~state~~ Political parties.

viii) Humanitarian assistance | Philanthropy - kerala floods, other issues in GJ, southern states have time & again seen help from diaspora.

SHII, India faces challenges in engaging the diaspora -

i) The interest of diaspora not aligned with India's interest.

ii) Diaspora has varied socio, economic disparity. Eg: American diaspora &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Middle east diaspora. This needs seperate policies in line with their problems & prospects.

iii) Their demand for dual citizenship.

iv) Voting rights.

Ways -

i) Programs involving exchange of diaspora in fields of edn, research for fixed duration.

ii) Programs like Pravasi Bhartiya Divas needs more effective implementation objectives and articulated plans.

iii) using them as cultural ambassadors and tourism ambassadors. This can enhance tourism potential.

Indian diaspora offers huge potential to India not just in economic sphere but also in cultural, social & political sphere. Harnessing ~~them~~ this appropriately would take India on an upward growth trajectory.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlight the reasons behind proliferation of multilateral preferential trade agreements. Do they violate WTO's MFN principle? Do you think that such trade groupings present an existential threat to WTO? **(250 words) 15**

बहुपक्षीय अधिमान्य व्यापार समझौतों के तीव्र वृद्धि के पीछे निहित कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या वे WTO के MFN सिद्धांत का उल्लंघन करते हैं? क्या आपको ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस प्रकार के व्यापार समूह, WTO के समक्ष अस्तित्वपरक खतरा प्रस्तुत करते हैं?

In the contemporary times multilateral preferential trade agreements (PTA's) have been on rise. Examples of it can be Comprehensive & progressive Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic partnership).

There are various reasons for rise in their numbers –

i) Geographical proximity → Reduced cost in transport, better trade deals.

ii) complementary – supplementary structure →
Eg: India – ASEAN. ~~India → IT exporters~~
ASEAN → hardware prowess
India → software prowess

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii) Regional aspirations → for credit on easy terms, addressing regional issues - geoeconomic or geopolitical etc.

iv) Easier Consensus established → since these groupings are small, consensus building becomes easy.

~~v) Addressing issues of smaller Nations →~~

WTO's MFN Principle

It says that if a country is Member of WTO, and gives Most favoured Nation tag to one Nation, it has to extend the same to every Nation. i.e. No special treatment.

PTA's are though an exception to WTO's MFN rule, but not necessarily violative of it. As even WTO allows formation of PTA under strict rules.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~These grouping rose due to~~ -

↳ ~~Growing US's policies~~

A threat to WTO

i) WTO currently is under criticism as hegemonic Nations use Non tariff barrier routes to put restrictions (Protectionism)

ii) These grouping infact further the Mandate of WTO as they enhance the level of trade & commerce thereby liberalising economy.

Thus though these groupings are an exception but not necessarily a threat to WTO.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. India needs to balance its growing water needs and larger security concerns with effective hydro-diplomacy. Highlighting the challenges faced with regard to transboundary rivers, analyze this statement in the context of India's riparian relations with its neighbours. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अपनी बढ़ती जल आवश्यकताओं और व्यापक सुरक्षा चिंताओं को प्रभावी जल-कूटनीति के माध्यम से संतुलित करने की आवश्यकता है। सीमा पारीय नदियों से संबंधित सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के नदी-जल संबधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Hydro diplomacy involves diplomatic relations with neighbourhood countries with respect to water sharing.

India's water requirement is constantly on rise and it is expected to move into 'water scarce' in coming decade.

This calls for the need to effectively engage the neighbours with effective hydro diplomacy.

Challenges in transboundary rivers with respect to neighbours —

i) Nepal → Issue of kali river & kosi river.

Nepal is an upper riparian state for India. A healthy relationship & timely completion of projects by India is currently a challenge.

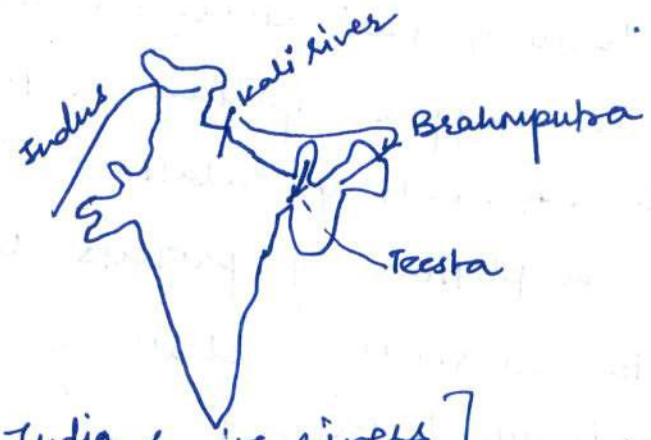
(Bihar floods due to Nepal)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Bangladesh → Issue of Teesta river.
Apart from that there has been controversy over Interlinking of water project also.

3) Pakistan → with Pak India has Indus water treaty. Other issues with Pakistan bring this treaty to focus. India has largely been generous with this treaty.

4) China → china's efforts to bring dams on Brahmputra / Yarlung Zangbo which apparently caused ~~no~~ floods in Assam & Arunachal.
Issue of non sharing of information of flow.




[India & its rivers]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need for effective hydro diplomacy →

i) Water is a sensitive political issue over which war could be waged in future. We need careful treaties to avoid such clashes.

ii) lack of information sharing between Nations → caused floods in several boundary states over the years.

iii) Growing Indian Need & population, climate change call for an effective strategy.

An effective hydro diplomacy can effectively ensure good diplomatic relations with neighbours & better harnessing of water potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Commenting on the importance of Central Asia for India, highlight the progress made in the relationship in recent past along with the issues that still remain to further cement the ties. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, हाल के दिनों में संबंधों में हुई प्रगति पर प्रकाश डालिए, साथ ही साथ ऐसे मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन पर संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने हेतु ध्यान दिया जाना अभी भी शेष है।

Central Asian region comprises of 5 landlocked nations that are rich in varied minerals.

India & central Asia shared historical, and cultural ties. Babar came from fargana valley in central Asia.

Importance of central Asia. –

i) Mineral presence | Energy security → Presence of oil & Natural gas in region, ~~Makes it~~ Uranium in the region makes it a desirable location for India's growing energy needs.

ii) Economic importance → It has minerals like gold, Platinum, & others that are of economic significance to India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

III) Security → This region is volatile & politically unstable due to presence of multiple powers and complex equation. security in this region ensures security in India's neighbourhood & regional security.

IV) Look west policy → central Asia is a part of it.

V) Tourism potential → It has cultural & historical ties. Thereby offers huge tourism potential.

VI) countering other super powers like U.S.A, Russia & chinese hegemony.

VII) Trade potential → currently it is at very low level as compared to china & USA.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Progress Made →

i) signing of Ashgabat Agreement.

ii) Connect central Asia policy.

iii) International North south Transit & Transport corridor.

iv) signing various deals with Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan.

v) opening up Institutions related to Education, health (Human development)

vi) Chabahar Port in Iran for better connectivity.

Issues →

i) No direct land or sea route so dependence on other alternatives.

ii) Initiatives like TAPI needs to be expedited.

iii) current issue in Afghanistan & political instability.

iv) Deep pockets of China & its chequebook diplomacy.

Central Asia offers tremendous potential for India. Capitalizing over it would further India's interest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** Discuss the significance of India's island territories in its quest to become a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता बनने की भारत की आकांक्षा के आलोक में, इसके द्वीपीय प्रदेशों के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Net security provider means providing security to one's own country as well as to other countries in surrounding.

India's presence in Indian ocean region has been significant. Growing issues in region make it more significant for Indian ocean islands in offering avenue for Net security.

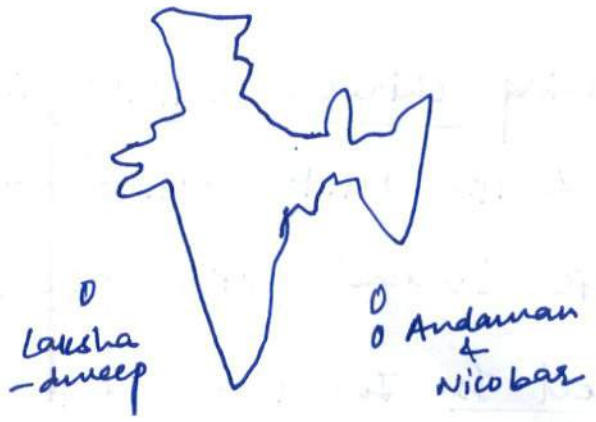



fig: India's Island.

Significance →

i) Extend the zone of vigilance → Presence of Island Nations extend India's reach in almost entire Indian ocean.

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ii) Safer place for Military installation → These islands away from mainland & lesser habitation offer safer place for military installations.

iii) Better place for regular bilateral & ~~to~~ multilateral exercises. Along with its own domestic training.

iv) Growing chinese activity in south china sea & its militarisation of Indo Pacific Islands like sprately Island, Paracel Is. In this context position of Andaman & Nicobar is beneficial.

India's initiatives in this direction –

i) Triservice theatre command has been set up in Andaman & Nicobar.

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ii) Various bilateral exercises with US & other organisation conducted near Andaman & Nicobar.

iii) SAGAR & Project Mausam.

Way forward:-

i) Better infrastructure in Islands is needed.

ii) Better communication facilities for monitoring the region.

iii) Capacity building of troops.

Indian ocean region is growing in significance. with growing geopolitical equations the region needs to remain open & safe for all. Efforts need to be made in that direction.

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**16.** A fine balance between security and developmental measures needs to be attained for tackling the menace of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (LWE) के खतरे से निपटने हेतु सुरक्षा और विकासात्मक उपायों के मध्य एक उत्कृष्ट संतुलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Left wing extremism in India has engulfed multiple states like Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra, Karnataka etc.

For decades the issue of LWE was seen as a problem of Law & order. Hence Measures were also taken to tackle the issues which had largely been one of the largest internal security challenge in the country.

Measures that were taken →

i) Increasing no of police personnel, Police stations in affected areas.

ii) Approaches like 'Greyhound approach' in Andhra to hunt & kill ~~the~~ LWE.

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iii) Position black commandoes, special forces in region etc.

Offlate it was realised that this issue is not a law & order problem rather more of socio-economic deprivation

Issues -

i) Lack of Governance that caused deficit in trust among people & government.

ii) Lack of developmental measures → caused further alienation.

iii) Issues after land reforms like land alienation, unable to take possession on their lands.

iv) Lack of ~~edu~~ education & basic health facilities → motivates people to raise voice against government.

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Recent approach: Fine balance →

i) Initiatives like ROSHNI → for skill development.

ii) Aspirational district program in several LWE districts.

iii) Schemes for surrendering Maoist for their rehabilitation in society.

iv) Increasing road connectivity & bridges to better communication & connectivity. (PM Gram Sadak Yojna)

v) Opening schools and skill training institutes in these regions.

Way forward →

① Involving civil society, NGO's for better implementation.

② Involving their own surrendered Maoist as role models for transformation.

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17. Illustrate the linkages between drug trafficking, organised crime and terrorism. In this regard, mention the steps that have been taken to arrest the availability of drugs in India. **(250 words) 15**

मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी, संगठित अपराध और आतंकवाद के मध्य संबंधों को उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए। इस संबंध में, भारत में मादक पदार्थों की उपलब्धता पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Organised crime in simple terms can mean planned execution of an agenda for one's own motivated aspirations. These generally involve civilians for largest political motives.

linkages between organised crime, terrorism and drug trafficking →

i) Drug trafficking is used as a source to earn ~~poor~~ money to fund other terror activities.

ii) It is also used as source to transmit information.

iii) Used as a tool to recruit people fit for the job.

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iv) Drug trafficking in India has mired state of Punjab, causing internal security issue, alienation of youth.

v) organised crime involves use of black money. This largely is done by human trafficking.

vi) Pakistan sponsored terrorism has caused tensions in J&K. All these 3 elements are pervasively present there too.

vii) Presence of Golden triangle & Golden crescent.

**Steps taken to arrest drug availability**

i) Legal Measures → Drug & cosmetics Act, Prohibition of psychotropic substances Act etc.

ii) Rehabilitation centres in affected states.

iii) Increasing coordination between centre & affected states.

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iv) Improving border security to check drug and human trafficking.

v) Awareness generation programmes.

vi) Improving state's capacity in terms of Police to tackle the drug flow.

Way forward.

i) Stronger measures to curb the flow of drug from Golden triangle & Golden ~~Quadrilateral~~ crescent

fig: Golden crescent & Golden triangle

ii) Better facilities at rehab centres in terms of infrastructure, doctors etc.

iii) Involving civil society so that rehabilitation in society becomes smoother.

Drug trafficking, terrorism have caught our youth in various status hurting our demographic potential & ruining lives. Effective multipronged approach is needed.

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**18.** Identify the key threats to national security in the wake of climate change. Also, highlight India's stand and rationale on UN's decision to declare climate change as an international security issue. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन के आलोक में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के सम्मुख प्रमुख खतरों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, जलवायु परिवर्तन को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा मुद्दा घोषित करने के संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निर्णय पर भारत के दृष्टिकोण और औचित्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Growing climate change issues have made it turn into a key threat to National security.

Reasons of key threats →

i) Increasing competition for vital resources that are turning scarce.

This competition often takes violent form.

ii) Nations dont want to compromise on these resources & hence this turns politically motivated rather than being a collective effort.

iii) Growing sea level → causes frequent floods ⇒ ↑↑ security issues.

iv) Erratic Monsoon → draughts & floods

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causing issues of food security & other challenges of managment of people & other resources.

v) Interstate & Intrastate fued. → eg: (Cauvery Issue).

Observing these challenges UN recently decided to declare climate change as an international security issue.

This was opposed by India. The rationale is as follows –

i) Declaring it as ~~not~~ international security issue gives power to go for military & Non military moves.

ii) The Mandate of UNSC is largely Political. whereas this issue is more than political, involving social, cultural & geographical factors.

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iii) UNSC does not represent global order of contemporary times & hence can coerce smaller nations to follow orders.

iv) Nation's sovereignty is hurted.

These reasons were taken by India regarding its stand.
Climate change problem needs coordination of all stakeholders - the national governments, civil society, institutions as a whole, for this problem is multifaceted.

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**19.** Explaining the concept of data exclusivity, bring out the arguments for and against incorporating data exclusivity norms in India's IPR regime.

**(250 words) 15**

डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी (डेटा विशिष्टता) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत की IPR व्यवस्था में डेटा एक्सक्लूसिविटी संबंधी मानदंडों को सम्मिलित करने के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Concept of Exclusivity says that any drug Manufacturer gets a certain window period during which Others cant use his data, process to Manufacture similar drug.

Why concept of Exclusivity → Arguments for

i) To let the original Manufacturer reap benefits of his investment.

ii) To let him recover his profit in due period.

iii) Restricts local Manufacturers from copying the available research

iv) Provides a fair ground to all.

Currently India's IPR regime offers 4 year period of data exclusivity.

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Arguments ~~for~~ Against →

i) It stops/delays the generic manufacturer in manufacturing the similar drug. This is critical in countries that are developing and house majority poor population who cant afford expensive drugs.

ii) companies often just change one component & get data exclusivity extended. This disincentivizes innovation.

iii) companies charge tremendous for their products which are necessary for common treatments.

Keeping these in mind it is often argued as to whether data exclusivity should be there or not.

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There has to be a mechanism to ensure availability of life saving drugs for poor people at affordable rates. Also the interest of companies needs to be kept in mind. A balance is needed here.

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**20.** Compare and contrast fifth generation (5G) of wireless telecom technology with 4G technology. What challenges need to be overcome for 5G's pan-India rollout? **(250 words) 15**

4G प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ पांचवी पीढ़ी (5G) की वायरलेस दूरसंचार तकनीक की तुलना कीजिए और उनके मध्य अंतर बताइए। 5G के अखिल भारतीय क्रियान्वयन हेतु किन चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है?

The world recently has been shifting/ ~~to 5G~~ trying to shift to 5G (next gen technology) due to its immense potential over existing technologies—

5G V. 4G

↳ Latency → Latency of 5G is low as compared to 4G.

5G → 1-3 ms } Latency
4G → 100 ms

Latency means data transmission lag.

↳ Speed →

4G → Max 100 Mbps

5G → 20 Gbps Max

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↳ Device connectivity → higher in 5G as compared to 4G.

↳ capacity to handle & process more data of 5G as compared to 4G.

Challenges →

i) fundamental structural changes → are needed for installation of 5G. This calls for huge investments.

ii) compatibility of existing devices to 5G → is questionable.

iii) costly → It has been pointed out that 5G is 30-40% more costly than 4G. This might cause downfall in demand side of the equation.

A. J. Paulraj committee was recently formulated to look into 5G. The technology has a lot to offer but

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

it needs to be seen as to how best we can install it in our present ecosystem.